



ZION'S HERALD.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS—CONGRESS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year—One half payable the first of January, the other the first of July.

The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request is made for their discontinuance.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

CLASS MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR, FOR ZION'S HERALD.
I am happy to find that you furnish us weekly with various matter for useful conversation. In the Herald of the 9th ult. a piece signed by "A LOVER OF CLASS MEETINGS," contains many just and useful remarks. This became the subject of conversation in a company where the Visiter spent an evening the past week. I shall not attempt to give the views of many, as they were expressed in a colloquial manner. Suffice it to say, that most were pleased with the sentiments of "A LOVER OF CLASS MEETINGS," and much was said on the best method of attending them profitably. I shall collect, and compress the substance of what was said on this head, in a few particulars, as follows:

1. That to attend Class Meetings profitably we always should endeavor to retire for a few moments in secret prayer, before we go out to meeting. Here we should try to leave the cares, duties, and business of the world behind us, as much as possible, and pray for the presence and blessing of God to accompany us, and keep the mind in a devotional frame.

2. On the way, avoid as much as possible all conversation, but especially that of a worldly nature. When we enter the place of meeting, offer silent prayer, for the presence of God on ourselves and all present, and especially for divine influence to accompany the exercises for personal and mutual edification and profit.

3. Set to the work of examination. Look back on the week past, and recollect what has been the general state, and particular exercises of mind since the last meeting. This will furnish the proper matter for speaking.

4. Then we should speak as clearly and concisely as may be, the state of the mind, as we find it from the views we have been enabled to take on examination. We should not indulge in giving a mere expression of a general regard to religion, nor on a long dissertation on exhortation. This may be proper in meetings of a more public kind for prayer and exhortation; but the present state of the soul, with its trials, or comforts, should chiefly engage our attention, and be the themes of our communications.

5. On hearing others speak, try to turn their conversation to practical action. We should let it become matter of sympathy and prayer, joy and gratitude, caution and encouragement, instruction and profit.

6. Unite devoutly in the prayers and praises, and let it appear that the heart is in the work.

7. The Leaders should be punctual, serious, affectionate, direct, and concise.

8. We should be careful not to talk and trifle away the good impressions received.

VISITER.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,
A certain man who lived a number of years without much serious reflection, was finally brought to a deep sense of his dangerous condition as a sinner against God. For a considerable time he appeared to be in extreme agony, and almost ready to despair of a better state. He earnestly begged an interest in the prayers of those whom he deemed pious, and humbly sought their advice and instruction. They remembered him when they supplicated the throne of grace—they endeavored to pour the oil of encouragement into his wounded spirit by pointing him to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world!" He also had much unasked advice from those who have but little or no faith in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, in the renovation of the human heart. These had formerly been his associates and his most confidential friends. But he could confide in them no longer. He was convinced that their advice was not suited to his case. They proposed no effectual remedy for his disease. The professedly pious he had been accustomed to look upon as so many hypocrites, but now he seeks their counsel, and listens with interest to their instructions. At length he was enabled by faith to embrace the crucified Saviour—he felt the virtue of the atoning blood—his soul was disburdened of its load of guilt—his fears were instantly removed. Peace, love and joy suddenly overwhelmed his soul. He could no longer restrain his feelings, but broke forth into the most sublime strains of praise to his Redeemer and his God. For a number of years he fully enjoyed by the rectitude of his conduct that the change was genuine. When he was tempted to the commission of those vices to which he had been habituated for years, he found himself possessed of a power unknown to him before, by which he was enabled to resist. He cheerfully and patiently endured every insult and affliction with which he met. He was ready unto every good word and work. His religion did not consist in a mere empty profession; he was not only devout, but upright, benevolent and merciful. No one pretended to say ought of all this, but many had somewhat against him. They expressed their regret that so sensible a man should become the dupe of vulgar prejudice, and the distracted subject of religious enthusiasm. They confessed that he led a more virtuous life than formerly, but still they viewed him as possessed of something which gave them more concern than vice itself. The vehemence of his manner while engaged in devotional exercises would have been censurable, had it not evidently been the effect of his natural disposition. By this time the inquiry may be asked, How long did he continue in this way? We answer, for a number of years. But now we come to the painful task of relating the most melancholy part of his history. Some few years since, he professed to receive new light. He embraced the opinion that all men would finally be saved. We will now observe how differently he was saved. We will now observe how he was led for a number of years before. He not only laid aside and condemned his vehement manner, but he laid aside his devotional exercises altogether, and talked of them as very unnecessary. He looked upon it as a matter of indifference whether he frequented any place of worship or not. He has

frequently been seen attending to his worldly affairs on the Sabbath. If a very slight insult is now offered him, that countenance which once retained a calm serenity under the basest provocations, suddenly indicates the most malicious resentment. Nor is this all. He diligently hunts the offender, and in defiance of the wholesome laws of his country, assaults him in the most mercenary manner. He now talks much of the liberal way of superior light and of charity. Bigotry, enthusiasm, hypocrisy and superstition, are also primary topics in his conversation. He absolutely denies the evil tendency of his new doctrine, while his own conduct affords the most decided proof that it has such a tendency with him. We wish not to have it understood that we have delineated a character with a view of applying it to any particular individual, yet we are confident that there are many to whom it will very nearly apply.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.
The wind bloweth where it listeth, and we hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit.—JOHN CHAP. III.
Philosophers may reason—Skeptics may deny—Bigots may murmur—Infidels may deride, and the united wisdom of this world may attempt to find out the way, and the mind of the Spirit, but all their noise and strife are vain. God is carrying on a work of grace and mercy in the earth. His Holy Spirit in secret whispers like the gentle zephyr, is operating silently, though powerfully, in the hearts of sinners, and transforming them into the image of Christ, and preparing a people for his praise. And notwithstanding wicked men and seducers wax worse and worse, yet "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will show them his covenant."

Amidst the darkness and gloom of this moral wilderness, how cheering is the light of life; and while Satan and his emissaries are endeavoring to undermine the foundation of the Christian's hope, and obstruct the progress of light and truth, how blessed is the assurance, that the almighty energies of the Holy Ghost can, and will, renovate this ruined world, and make it the garden of the Lord.

Let such then, as have experienced the bright rising of the Sun of Righteousness in their hearts, and on whom the Holy Spirit has descended with his transforming power, supplicate the Father of Lights, to extend the triumph of his grace. For he "will be sought unto by the house of Israel to do these things for them." "None but Jesus can do helpless sinners good," and none but the Holy Spirit can "take of the things of Jesus" and make them manifest to the soul. The duty of prayer and labor belongs to creatures; the power to bless belongs to God, and blessed be his name, he has blessed. He is more willing to give us the help of his Spirit, than we are to ask him for it.

ANECDOTE OF A NURSE MAID.

(Related by the Rev. Mr. Kilpin, at a recent meeting of a Tract Society in England.)

A fine young woman, nurse maid in a gentleman's family, was sent on a message to me. Perhaps said I, you would like to read a few Tracts, presenting her with a bundle. She courted me, took them and promised to return them next week. She brought them, I asked her how she liked them. Very well, sir, a bluish tinged her cheek, which told me she had not read them. Here is another parcel, take them home and read them, but be sure you pray over them, or they will do you no good. They are but bits of paper, but God can make even bits of paper a blessing to you; be sure you pray over them. She returned them some time after, and told me, sir, I deceived you when I brought back the former parcel; I never read them I threw these in a corner in the nursery, where they lay till yesterday. Every time they met my eye, they seemed to say, *Pray over us*; indeed I won't say my reply, I never prayed yet, and I am not going to pray over bits of paper; yesterday I took them up to return them; the thought crossed my mind, suppose Mr. Kilpin should examine me as to their contents; I will even read the titles, but pray over them, that I won't, I am determined. The first I looked at was "The importance of prayer." What importance can there be in prayer? I read on, and found I had hitherto lived in the omission of a great duty and glorious privilege; this brought me to my knees, and I am now come to ask "what I must do to be saved." I am such a great, such a miserable sinner. He told her, apply to Jesus by importunate fervent prayer for pardon, peace, and reconciliation through his blood and righteousness; attend the means of grace. Be instant in season and out of season, praying for the influences of the Holy Spirit to guide you into all truth, read your Bible, mix faith with prayer, God never will reject the prayer of faith. She did so, and soon became a disciple of the humble and lowly Jesus, joined his church, and now walks consistently and adorns the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things. Her mistress was taken ill, and previous to her death was so won by her pious conversation, that she bequeathed all her children to her care for life, to bring them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Thus God blesses bits of paper when prayed over. Oh that all who distribute as well as all who receive Tracts would pray over them, then our hearts would be gladdened by numerous similar details of blessedness.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

While engaged in my duties as manager of a Sunday school in this city, a rosy cheeked boy entered the room, leading his two brothers, and approached me with an open, manly salutation. He surveyed the busy scholars with that sort of expression which the soul unconsciously sends forth, when she meditates upon past delight, and exclaimed, "Sir, I learnt my Bible here, and I remember well the day when I first wept for my sins." I was much struck with the earnestness of his manner, and the intelligence of his narrative which he gave me, respecting the effect of Sunday school instruction on his mind. He had been absent from the city for the last two years, and expected in the course of the week to embark for England, his native place; and he had called to take a last view of a spot that seemed to occupy an important place in the sweetest associations of his bosom. When he was taking his leave, I asked him how he intended to occupy his time while crossing the sea. "I shall have enough to do," he replied, emphatically, "my brothers must read the Bible."

Previous to his entrance, my mind was much depressed by the unpromising condition of the school, and perhaps too I had murmured. His appearance and history seemed like a rebuke from Heaven, and when he departed my heart was full. It seemed as if the Angel of Mercy had gone by, filling the place with fragrance, and inscribing upon the wall, "in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

Of all the marvellous works of the Deity, perhaps there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a *pious man*.

MR. EDITOR,
The following lines I have long admired. They may be new to some of your readers. P. C.—

"Tis he, thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting."
Says Justice, "Main, I'd fain know what you weigh;
If weight, I'll spare thee; if too light, I'll slay."
Man leapt the scale, it mounted; "On my word,"
Says Justice, "light as nothing; where's my sword."
Virtue was there, and her small weight would try:
The scale unsunk, still kick'd the beam on high.
Mercy, the whitest dove that ever flew
From Calvary, leapt'd a twig of crimson hue:
Aloft it sent the scale on 'other side;
Man smil'd, and Justice own'd, "I'm satisfied."

A BAD HUSBAND REFORMED.

A gentleman of my congregation, says a clergyman in the country, travelling to London by sea of the stage coaches, distributed some Tracts by the way; at last to the coachman, "I have not offered you any Tracts, but if you will read them, here are some for your acceptance," at the same time, giving him seven or eight different Tracts, without any further conversation. About a year after, the same gentleman having occasion again to go to London, travelled in the same coach, and with the same coachman. Near the spot where he had formerly given him the Tracts, the coachman addressed him: "Sir I believe you are the gentleman that, some time ago, gave me some Religious Tracts. I must be short, but I have reason to bless God for those Tracts; I would say more, if time permitted: he added, "I have a wife that is a good woman, and I was her greatest persecutor; but now it is my greatest pleasure to go with her to the house of God."

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MEMOIR OF CELIA MERRITT.

CELIA MERRITT was born in Scituate, Mass. September 10th, 1803, and died December 20th, 1824, in the 21st year of her age. Her natural and acquired abilities were quite good: she sustained an unblemished moral character, but knew not the way of peace, until a very short time before she was wrapped in the shroud of death. She supposed there was no need of being much interested in the things of religion, and yet strove to think all would be happy in the future world. How common it is, for those who say that they are going to heaven, and they think all will go there, to oppose such as are engaged in laying up their treasure in the kingdom of God, and ask, "What use is this stir?" Thus she passed along. Last spring she was attacked by a disorder, which has proved fatal: it was flatteringly, and at times, she hoped she should recover. Still she appeared unconcerned about her soul, and continued so until a few days before she passed beyond the curtain of time. She saw she must die, and felt unprepared to go to the holy residence of the blessed. She requested her friends to send for sister Windsor, a member of our church, who was at a prayer meeting. She went to see the anxious inquirer after salvation. She found her in great distress of mind, but she appeared to rejoice that a Christian friend had come to visit her. She desired her to pray: "pray," she said, "that I may be saved from sin; that I may have an easy passage to another world, and be happy after I arrive there. I have tried to believe that it would be well with all after death." And do you think so now? she was asked. "O, no! and when I have wished to believe so, my conscience has ever forbid it." She was deeply convinced, and resolved to improve the few remaining moments of life in seeking the neglected Saviour; for death had flung his fatal arrow; she was now shivering on the verge of this world. Sister Windsor prayed for her; and she prayed for herself: mercy was her only plea, and mercy to her rescue came.

She was asked, "have you found peace?" She answered, "Yes—O! yes, glory—praise the Lord: give him thanks for what he has done for my soul. I have frequently felt the need of having religion; but I have neglected to seek it. I saw some give it up who had professed to enjoy it! I think they were a great hindrance to my striving to obtain it. I desire to see them, and all my young friends, that I may warn them." May they hear her silent language from the house of death. She was frequently asked if she retained her hope—if she was happy. Her answer was, "Yes, praise God." She seemed perfectly sensible, expressed much affection for Christians, and lamented that she had so long shunned their society. But she was not permitted long to enjoy it on earth. It was now Sabbath evening. About three o'clock on Monday morning, not far from five hours after she obtained mercy, her happy spirit left the shattered house of clay, to sing, we believe, perpetual praise, with the redeemed in that world where death will never enter.

"With ease their souls from this world glide
Into their paradise,
And then on wings of angels rise
Triumphant through the skies."
Reader, hast thou once been a son or daughter of Zion, "comparable to fine gold?" but now like an "earthen pitcher?" Oh! be admonished; consider from whence thou hast fallen—arise and be out of the way, lest others fall with thee, to rise no more. Or hast thou until the present time, lived in sin? Awake! awake from thy careless slumbers, from thy vain dreams; thou hast no time to lose, none to trifle away. Soon terrible death will strike a chill through all thy frame, take away the tender strings of life, and lay thee in the dust. Oh! be wise, consider thy latter end.

Christian reader, rejoice while you hear another soul redeemed: learn to look with triumph into the grave, be enraptured whilst, beyond the rolling flood you see the Canaan of rest, the walks of celestial Eden, and saints and angels, who drink of the river which proceeds from the throne of God. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men."

M. S.

Scituate, Mass. Dec. 25, 1824.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. A. CLARKE, LL.D.

Genuine piety, however it may be derived by the thoughtless and the profane, gives dignity of character to the most illiterate and obscure individual; and without it, the man of wealth and titles is poor and contemptible. If piety be that man be, in whom it is found associated with literary attainments of the highest order. How happy must he be in himself who is blessed with the rare endowments of grace and learning. What a blessing to the world. Amongst characters of this description we venture to place the Rev. Dr. A. Clarke; and we do not doubt but the following particulars of his life, which we have extracted from a popular periodical, will be highly acceptable to our readers.

This gentleman, whose name is well known in the

learned and scientific world, though a native of Ireland, is paternally of English extraction; his father, who was an eminent scholar, having descended from a family originally of England, in which country his ancestors were highly respectable.

The subject of this memoir was born near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, about the year 1763. His parents being serious, particularly his mother, it was his lot to enjoy the advantages of a religious education, being brought up from his infancy in the fear of God. At an early period his mind was impressed with the solemn realities of eternity; and in the sincerity of his soul he sought the divine favor. This he did not long seek in vain. His soul was soon set at liberty; from which time he became a decided character, and his life has been thus far spent in promoting the interests of the gospel.

During his early years, he received from his father the rudiments of a classical education; but his attention being called off to the concerns of a little farm, the care of which devolved chiefly on himself and his brother, his proficiency in learning was somewhat retarded. On entering life, being designed for trade, he was for some time placed under the care of a Mr. Bennett, an extensive linen manufacturer. Taking, however, a dislike to some branches connected with the business, he left this gentleman, but on such honorable terms, that from this time, they continued in habits of uninterrupted friendship and intimacy, till Mr. Bennett's death.

Possessing natural talents of the first order, and using every means to acquire intellectual knowledge, his abilities and assiduity awakened the solicitude of many who visited his father's house. Among these was a preacher intimately acquainted with the late Rev. John Wesley, with whom he kept up a correspondence. As Mr. Clarke had at this time, though very young, begun to call sinners to repentance, this preacher was not a stranger to his mental powers, which he thought wanted nothing but due encouragement, and proper opportunity to call them into vigorous exercise. To furnish these, he made Mr. Wesley acquainted with his history and character, representing him as a youth, whose piety, zeal and talents, gave an early promise of utility and eminence in the church of Christ.

Influenced by this recommendation, Mr. Wesley desired that he might be consulted respecting his future plans and intentions, and that an inquiry might be made if he was willing to become a pupil in Kingston School; furnishing him at the same time with a letter, in case it met his approbation, that should become his passport into that seminary. It was not long before Mr. Clarke determined in favor of the proposal; in consequence of which, arrangements being made, he left his father's house, and embarked on board a vessel bound for Liverpool, where, from his prepossessing manners, and from some peculiar incidents that had occurred during the voyage, he was kindly entertained at the captain's house.

On reaching Kingswood, his reception was far less favorable than he had anticipated. By the manager he was viewed as an intruder, and as such was treated with intonation and disrespect. But he had already learned to overcome evil with good; and to bear with patience and resignation the privations, which, without meriting them, he was called to endure. Nor was the ardor of his mind to be repressed by impediments like these. He seized every opportunity for improvement; and his rapid progress soon convinced those by whom he was surrounded, that its native vigor would surmount every obstacle, and dart its rays on those who apparently attempted to consign it to the empire of darkness. As a proof of this, although his finances were low, he contrived while there to purchase a Hebrew grammar, then just published, which laid the permanent foundation of his extensive acquaintance with the dead languages, and became a prelude to his knowledge of oriental literature.

He had not been much more than a month in Kingswood School, from which he derived little or no advantage, before Mr. Wesley paid it a visit, where, on inquiring for the young man from Ireland, Mr. Clarke was introduced. On the subject of his preaching much interesting conversation passed between them; and so well satisfied was Mr. Wesley with his replies to the various questions proposed, that he was desirous to hold himself in readiness, as he should very shortly appoint him to a circuit.

At about the age of eighteen, Mr. Clarke entered on his itinerant ministerial labors, in the year 1782, in which employment though now partially located, he continues to the present day. From the commencement of his preaching he has been exceedingly popular in every part through which he has travelled. In his early years his youth attracted vast numbers wherever he went; but curiosity soon gave place to admiration; and many whom novelty was the primary motive to induce them to attend his ministry, settled into sober, regular and attentive hearers. In most places where he was stationed, his preaching formed an era in the history of Methodism; and no other man has ever yet appeared among its numerous preachers, though many of them possess talents of the most exalted order and commanding influence; to whose labors it is so much indebted for the great respectability it has acquired, and the increase of the congregations that have rallied round its doctrines. In many places the chapel have been so thronged with hearers at an early hour, when he was expected to preach, that on his arrival, all access to the pulpit from the door has been rendered impossible; and he has been obliged to enter the chapel through a window, and creep on his hands and knees over the heads and shoulders of the people in order to reach the pulpit. This tide of popularity, with scarcely any intermission, has now followed him about forty years, and it remains unaltered even to the present day.

Notwithstanding he was thus caressed and followed where he was known, it was not always, in those early days of Methodism, that on his first appearance he was treated with much respect, or even with common civility. In the Norman Isles he received the most convincing proof that the carnal mind is enmity against God. On one occasion he was drummed out of town and threatened with death, should he again attempt to preach in that place. He, however, kept to his appointment, amidst the threats with which he was menaced; but instead of meeting with further interruption, he was protected for his intrepidity by the very persons from whom he had apprehended danger. At a more subsequent period, he received a violent blow on the head, in the neighborhood of Liverpool, when returning from preaching, from which serious consequences were expected, but providentially he survived the attempt of this apparently intended assassination. The blow was known to have proceeded from a member of a certain community, which asserts that actions may sometimes be meritorious, though they should be stained with blood. The culprit was seized, and taken before a magistrate; but Mr. Clarke declined to prosecute, thinking it his duty rather to suffer for the cause of Christ.

Impressed with the shortness and value of time, this indefatigable scholar has invariably pursued his studies with the most unremitting attention; generally from

four to five in the morning, until about six at night, through a series of years; and nothing but a vigorous constitution, which falls only to the lot of few, could sustain such incessant labors, and remain unbroken. So tenacious, indeed, has he always been of these precious "sands of life," that, in the relaxation tea-parties afford, he never indulges; and of this very common beverage, "which cheers, but not merritates," he never partakes. Tea and coffee are alike discarded, and pork he places under a similar interdiction, with respect to himself; but no one besides is laid under any restrictions. Pursuing his studies thus without intermission, attending to the duties of his station as a preacher, and engaging in various committees, and associations of a benevolent, a literary, and a scientific nature, his exertions during his residence in London for several years prior to 1815, were more than human nature could long support. This his friends perceived; and through their persuasions, he was prevailed upon to leave the metropolis, and retire to Millbrook, a genteel residence in Lancashire, about ten miles from Liverpool. In this retreat, he has an elegant house, to which several acres of land are attached; and in its improvement he finds amusement, relaxation and occasional employment, in making agricultural experiments, which, being congenial with his natural inclinations, mitigate in some degree the severity of his studies. The soul that is thus attached to his habitation bears testimony to his fostering care, and the luxuriance of vegetation frequently proclaims how far the domains of Dr. Clarke extend. His gates and fences correspond with the fields which they enclose.

His library contains some thousands of volumes in various languages, among which are many that are very ancient, exceedingly scarce, and highly valuable. These are arranged in exquisite order under his own eye, so that he can put his hand on any work almost at a moment's notice. Of manuscripts, both ancient and oriental, he has a large collection, of which only himself, and men like himself, know the value. Of curiosities, both natural and artificial, he has a large and pleasing assemblage, coeval with almost every age, and transmitted from various parts of the world. These, if arranged in any commodious gallery for inspection, would form an extensive cabinet, well worth the inspection of amateurs.

To various branches of natural and experimental philosophy, Dr. Clarke has paid much attention; not less the science of astronomy being neglected. Connected with each of these departments, he has a suitable apparatus, in which are some instruments of the first description and excellence.

The books, articles and instruments, which his library, his cabinet of curiosity, and his philosophical apparatus contains, have excited the attention of the neighboring nobility, several of whom have repeatedly visited his abode, and experienced much gratification, which they have politely expressed. Dr. Clarke has been honored with the friendship and the correspondence of some of the first characters in the nation; and during the translation of the Scriptures into some of the oriental languages, in which his profound erudition has rendered essential service to the cause of Christianity, he has been brought into contact with exalted dignitaries, and was rewarded for his literary acquisitions. About the year 1805, he was made M. A. and in 1806, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. as a tribute of respect due to his superior talents. Since that time he has been honored with the additional title of Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He has presided three times in the English and also in the Irish Methodist Conferences.

During the last few years, his health having been somewhat precarious, he has relaxed from the constant routine of preaching. In this duty, however, he generally engages once or twice every week. But on these occasions the effects of his former exertions are severely felt; and perhaps few persons suffer more than himself from this laborious exercise. On repairing to his retreat at Millbrook, his removal was followed by men insinuations, that his retirement from ministerial labors had been adopted before necessity dictated the measure. These ungenerous insinuations, however, proceeded from individuals, who had not, like himself, seen forty years pass over them in the pulpit, and grown hoarse in the service of their Master. To those who are acquainted with the unremitting exercises of his former years, frequently preaching four times a day, and braving "the summer's suns and winter's snows," he did not appear to have retired a day too soon; and to this, in all probability, under the providence of God, may be attributed the continuance of his valuable life.

Of Dr. Clarke's family connexions, our knowledge is but partial. He had one brother, a skillful surgeon, who settled in England, but died several years since, near Liverpool. One sister, now no more, was married to Thomas Exley, Esq. M. A. an eminent mathematician of Bristol; and another to the Rev. W. M. Johnson, LL.D. a clergyman residing in Cornwall. Mrs. Clarke, whose maiden name was Cooke, was a native of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. One sister lately deceased was married to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. She has also a brother, a law bookseller in Dublin, who was deprived of an independent fortune by an unhappy connexion which he formed with a first rate cloth-house near Bath.

Dr. Clarke has had 12 children, of whom three sons and three daughters only survive. Two of his daughters are married, and the youngest still lives with her parents. His eldest son is principal clerk in his Majesty's Record Office of the Court of Exchequer. His second carries on an extensive printing concern in London, and his youngest is now a student at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The works of Dr. Clarke are numerous and important, and several of them will ensure the immortality of his name in the republic of letters; but that on which it will descend to posterity, under the auspices of the most undiminished lustre, is his learned and voluminous commentary on the Holy Scriptures, the sale and popularity of which have been almost unexampled. This laborious work is yet unfinished, but to its completion it is devoutly to be hoped his valuable life will be prolonged.

His preaching is distinguished by an intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, strong sense and solid argument, emanating from a capacious mind, which communicates itself in an almost unbounded range of thought that seems always at home in the fathomless abyss of research, and even when taking excursions into eternity. His diction is chiefly remarkable for simplicity, purity, strength and perspicuity.

To the productions of his pen these remarks are equally applicable as to his pulpit discourses. In all these the measure of syllables, the artificial turns of expression, and the dance of period are beneath his notice. With him, import is never sacrificed to sound; his aim being to communicate the riches of his mind to others, in words best adapted to convey his meaning, and most likely to be universally understood. This seems to be the effect of habit, not of labor; and instances are very rare, in which his design prove unsuccessful.



"ON EARTH PEACE—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1825.

A REQUEST.

The Secretaries of the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, are respectfully requested to transmit to the Editor of this paper, immediately after the close of each session, a correct list of the Preachers, together with their respective stations—that they may be inserted in the Herald, for the general information of their friends and the ministry through the Methodist Connection.

NOTICE.

In commencing this volume of the Herald, we have printed a few extra copies—so that all new subscribers that may be received within a few weeks, can be supplied from the beginning of the volume.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The rapidity with which papers of this description are springing into existence, is truly surprising. Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the first experiment was made, and now we can number more than one hundred within the United States. This augurs well to the cause of religion, and is an evidence that the work of the Lord is prospering in our land. While these papers are conducted with a catholic spirit, and with a single eye to the glory of God, they must operate as powerful engines in destroying the works of darkness, in pulling down the partition walls that have so long hindered the "free course" of the Gospel, in uniting the hearts and efforts of all the followers of the Lamb, and in provoking them to love and to good works. Where can we find a more interesting spectacle than that of a family circle, gathered together once a week, to hear, through the medium of these papers, the wonderful works of the Lord in various places in our land and among the heathen nations—to hear those good tidings that cause joy and gladness to spring up in the hearts of the saints on earth—"joy in the presence of the angels of God" in Heaven.—We have often thought, that were the readers of these papers aware of the immense responsibility resting on the conductors of them, they would be incessant in their prayers at the throne of grace, that we may be led by the Spirit of God into all truth, give each one his portion in due season, and be enabled, at the great and final reckoning, to give a good account of our stewardship, and enter, with them, "into the joy of our Lord."

We have received the first number of the "Connecticut Observer," a weekly newspaper, published by Peter B. Gleason and Co. of Hartford, Conn. It is to contain, "1. A relation of the most interesting Religious intelligence. 2. A record of the leading political events, foreign and domestic. 3. An illustration of the doctrines and duties of the churches, planted by our fathers. 4. An illustration and defence of the cause of Missions, and of the benevolent institutions of the age. 5. Interesting articles of Literary Intelligence; Biographical notices, and anecdotes. 6. Explanations of the most important texts, by which the doctrines of the Gospel are supported. Short lectures, designed to guard the young against the dangers, and to prepare them for the duties of the age, in which they live."

We have received from New York the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "Christian Inquirer," the design of which is, "to give every class of people, of every religious sect, an opportunity to speak in their own defence, and to bring every opinion and practice to the test of reason and revelation."

BOSTON DISTRICT.

Quarterly Meetings—Third Quarter.
Marshfield, Jan. 22 and 23. Barnstable, Feb. 26, 27.
Boston, Feb. 1. Boston, March 7.
New Bedford, 2. Cambridge, 9.
Fairhaven, 3. Saugus, 10.
Sandwich, 5, 6. Malden, 12, 13.
Falmouth, 7. Lynn Common, 13.
Wellfleet, 12, 13. Ipswich, 15.
Provincetown, 19, 20. Marblehead, 17.
Eastham, 22, 23. Lynn Wood End, 20.
Chatham, 24. Charlestown, 21.
E. HYDE, P. Elder.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

Quarterly Meetings—Third Quarter.
Rochester Circuit, 5th and 6th Feb. at Rochester.
Dover " 8th and 9th do. at Dover.
Portsmouth " 12th and 13th do. at Portsmouth.
New Market " 19th and 20th do. at Greenland.
Salisbury " 23d and 24th do. at Salisbury.
Kingston " 26th and 27th do. at Kingston.
Poplin and " 5th and 6th March, at Salem.
Pembroke " 12th and 13th do. at Pembroke.
Gilmanton " 19th and 20th do. at Gilmanton.
Canaan " 26th and 27th do. at Canaan.
Bridgewater " 29th and 30th do. at New Chester.
The District Conference will be held at Northfield, the 2d and 3d of February. Local Preachers on the District are requested to give punctual attendance.
BENJ. R. HOYT, P. Elder.

REVIVALS.

Derby, Vt. Dec. 29, 1824.
TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.
DEAR BROTHER,
In reading the observations of brother J. H., (51st No. Zion's Herald,) I am led to follow his example, believing it worthy of imitation. The following account is for insertion, if you think it worthy of a place in your paper.
The state of religion when I came to this north part of the circuit, (as I travel the north, and brother Leslie the south part) last July, was in a very languishing condition. Many that professed to be the humble rotaries of God's holy religion, to appearance, had but little more than the form.—Some were about to give up the cause entirely, while others had returned to the world, like the "dog to his own vomit, and

the swine that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." We could join with the good man and say, "the ways of Zion mourn;" and had it not been for the encouraging truth, God reigns, in whose hands the hearts of all men are, I must have fainted in the commencement of my labours in these northern regions. But blessed be the great Head of the Church: He has visited his people, the backslidden and some sinners, with the visitations of his Holy Spirit. Our brethren generally have risen in the spirit of their minds, in some good degree, calling upon the name of the Lord. A number of those, who have been a long time in a state like to that of the prodigal son, have come home to God, confessing their sins. Between thirty and forty prayerless sinners have been made to see themselves poor, wretched, miserable, blind and naked, and to rejoice, we trust, in God's pardoning mercy. Thirty have joined Society; and many are still inquiring after Jesus; saying, "where shall I find him," mourning most of all that they have so long shut him out from their hearts.

The circumstance of an aged lady, I would here mention, not to encourage the young to live as she lived, but rather to encourage the far advanced yet penitent sinners not to despair of mercy in God. This person had lived fourscore and six years in sin. She came to our meetings, and here I first became acquainted with her. I saw that her whitened locks and trembling limbs declared her near the confines of the grave. I interrogated her on the great concerns of her soul. She informed me, that she had no preparation of heart for another world—she had almost run her race, and obtained no grace—an alarming condition indeed. I told her in the language of one anciently, what thou doest, thou must do quickly; at the same time pointing her to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. She became more and more alarmed, and began to call on God for mercy, being, as she informed me, afraid to shut her eyes to sleep, lest God should leave her for ever in the dark. In this situation she went on her way a number of weeks, mourning and weeping that she had sinned against her Saviour. But her sorrows have at length terminated in peace. She told me in Class-meeting last Monday evening, that she had found comfort to her soul.

This instance must be convincing to all, that God does not delight in the damnation of any: Jesus would not have one sinner die; if he would, why did he hang on yonder tree? what means that strange expiring cry, Father, forgive them; O, forgive them! O, that men would be wise, and consider their latter end. May the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls travel thro' all the earth abroad, in the greatness of his strength, gathering the aged sinner, the middle aged, the youth and children into his fold. To this end let all Christians, and especially all Ministers of truth, entreat God to give his gospel word, the word of general grace—let all seek to be deeply pious, virtuous, and religious—in a word, let all seek to be holy in heart, in life and conversation. JUSTIN SPALDING.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1824.

MR. BADGER,
Sir,—With gratitude to the great Head of the Church have I received, through the medium of your useful paper, the exhilarating intelligence of the prosperity of Zion in various parts of our continent. The present seems to be a day of enlargement to Zion's borders, and of jubilee to thousands of souls. And we are happy to say, that while the south is giving up, the north is not keeping back. In blessing, the Lord has not forgotten to bless us; and in multiplying, He has multiplied us.

The following is a brief account of the good work of God in Ogdenburgh, St. Lawrence circuit, N. Y. from which you are at liberty to make extracts, or insert as you may deem proper.

At my first appointment in this village, after receiving my station on the St. Lawrence circuit, I met a class consisting of twenty-two members, some of whom were truly alive to God. We covenanted together in a solemn manner to pray for an outpouring of the quickening and awakening spirit of God on the church and congregation. Our prayers were not long unanswered; the work soon commenced in the society; the piety of the members became more deep and uniform: Our congregation (which at first was small) began to increase; and several convictions took place, happily terminating in sound conversions to God. The prospect continued favorable, and gradually increased, until about the middle of November, when it pleased the Lord mercifully to be in our midst to revive his work. As our manner is, after public meeting we invited mourners to stop in class. After meeting the class, we conversed with mourners, and invited them to the altar for prayers; six came forward, and with every expression of sincerity and penitence bowed before the Lord: We had not long been engaged in solemn prayer to Almighty God in their behalf, before one, and in about thirty minutes, another, praised the Lord for his pardoning mercy. The next evening a few friends collected at a dwelling house, for prayers, where two more opened their hearts to receive the Babe of Bethlehem.

The congregation still continued to increase; convictions were multiplied, and conversions frequent. One circumstance deserves to be mentioned, to the praise of Him whose work it is to convert souls. A public prayer meeting had been closed, and most of the congregation had retired, when it was discovered that some of the unconverted youth were loth to leave the place; one young man came forward and requested the prayers of the remaining few: he was immediately joined by two of his young friends, of the same family, and in less than one hour the three captives were set at liberty!—The oil of joy was given for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

The work is still going on. Yesterday, as usual, after preaching and meeting class, we invited mourners to the altar: Thirteen came forward; and prayer ascended in their behalf for about two hours, during which time five souls were brought to praise God, having found Him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did write! and this evening, since I sat down to write this communication, I have been called to rejoice with two of our citizens, who until a few hours since were without God and without Christ in the world, but now are fellow heirs in the household of faith!

The number in society has increased to forty-six. O what hath the Lord wrought for us! These are the

Lord's doings, and they are marvellous in our eyes! Our congregation is now large, serious and attentive. The prayer meetings are well attended; and many are saying in the bitterness of their souls, "men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" We are encouraged from past mercies and present appearances, to look for and expect still greater things at the hand of the Lord. G. BAKER.

LIVERMORE CIRCUIT, MAINE.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Pratt, to the Editor of Zion's Herald.

"The Lord is favoring us with gracious showers of mercy on Livermore circuit—the classes are generally on the rise. In Strong we have had a good revival of religion; and the work is still going on. In the north part of Farmington we have realized a glorious revival. In some instances almost whole families have become subjects of the work; and it is still progressing in different parts of the town. The Free-will and Calvinist Baptists are shakers in it. In other parts of the circuit we are realizing some mercy drops. In Mercer a number of souls of late have experienced the pardoning love of God; and others are seeking the Lord sorrowing. Our encouragement is great. The call for laborers on the circuit is pressing. May the Lord of the harvest raise up and send more faithful laborers into the vineyard."

Glorious Revival at the Ceylon Stations.—We are credibly informed, that a letter has been received in this city from the Rev. Miron Winslow, Missionary at Ceylon, stating that a work of the Spirit of God has commenced at the Six Missionary Stations in Ceylon, principally in the Schools there established, and that about eighty persons are believed to have become the subjects of regenerating grace. From this highly interesting intelligence, we may receive additional encouragement that God is determined to display, in a signal manner, his holy approbation of Missionary exertions. Infidels, and merely nominal Christians, have long been asking, with their eyes closed against all evidence, Where is the proof of the beneficial tendency of Missions?—We have given such testimony of their utility as was in our power; and have observed that duty was ours, and success to our labors in the hands of God; he has commanded us to plant, and water, and to wait on him for the blessing and the increase. We have waited, believing that he was a faithful God, and that his command was not in vain. And now to those, who still continue in unbelief, we say, Behold, ye despisers, and wonder! We will not say, "and perish;" but God grant that ye may now believe, and give glory to his name.—Christ. Watchman.

The last "Christian Secretary," contains several accounts of Revivals.

The Rev. Asher Miner, Pastor of the 2d Baptist church in North Stonington, Conn. states in a letter, that on a visit which he made to Blanford, Mass. in November last, the presence of God by his Holy Spirit was evident. In the beginning of that month, an awakening commenced, and meetings a greater part of the time were attended by Mr. Miner, from once to thrice a day from that time to Dec. 16th. He had baptized 17, on a profession of their faith in Christ. At the water side, crowded assemblies were as solemn as if attending the last obsequies of a friend. Dec. 11, more than 20 baptized believers came forward, and entered into covenant with God and each other. The next day they celebrated the Lord's supper.

A letter dated West Boylston, Mass. Nov. 27, from Mrs. Hough, widow of the late Rev. Abner Hough, gives a pleasing account of the revival there. It seems it commenced at the session of the Worcester Association last summer, at which time it will be recollected Mr. Hough deceased. Twelve have been baptized, and others were expected soon to follow.

A letter also from Ashford, dated Dec. 13, mentions that in the revival there, probably 100 have become subjects of grace.—B.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society, of Boston and vicinity.

The annual meeting of this Society, was held on Monday evening, at the Old South Church. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown, from Mark xiv. 9: She hath done what she could; she hath come aforehand to anoint my body for the burial. Verily I say unto you, whosoever this gospel shall be preached, throughout the whole world, this also shall she hath done what she could. Though many were ready to exclaim, why was this waste of the ointment made? availing themselves of the specious pretence, that it might have been sold and given to the poor—yet He, who knew the hearts of all men, commended the deed of the woman, saying, "Let her alone, she hath wrought a good work on me."

The application of this case to that of the friends of missions, is certainly beautiful; and will be found one day, we believe, to be just. They often have reproaches and murmurings to encounter; they are considered by many as "wasting" the bounties of heaven upon objects worse than fruitless; their motives are impeached; and they can only look for approbation—and where else do they look?—to Him who gave command, "go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

From the Report which was read at the meeting for business, in the afternoon, it appears, that, in the month of October last, Ladies' Associations were formed in the Old South, Park-street, and Union Societies respectively, as auxiliaries to the Boston Auxiliary; to the treasurer of which they have paid over, since their formation, the following sums:—Union Association, \$241—Old South, \$148—Park-street, \$115.

It was mentioned in our last, that associations of gentlemen had also been formed in each of the above societies, for the same object, whose joint subscription, at the time of formation, amounted to \$2,060. The sum of \$200 was taken up at the anniversary meeting last Monday evening—making a total of \$2,260 57.

Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY.
The Young Men's Education Society held their annual meeting at the Marlboro' Hotel, on Wednesday evening last. After the usual business of the meeting, resolutions were offered—That this Society merits the attention and patronage of all those young men, who wish well to the American Education Society;—that it is expedient to give an invitation to young men in the city, not now members of the Society, to become such;—that we will do all in our power, both by individual subscription and personal effort, to increase the funds of the Society. These resolutions were eloquently supported by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Charles Atwood, Esq. and Mr. Daniel Noyes, respectively, and adopted with united assent.

This Society has been a most valuable auxiliary to the American Education Society from the first. The amount of money it has paid over to the parent Society in different years, is as follows:

1819	\$500
1820	500
1821	714
1822	1000
1823	814
1824	870

The prospects of a large income for the ensuing year, are thought to be very fair.—Brid.

LIVERPOOL BETHEL MEETINGS.

"One of the secretaries, who visited the floating chapel on the Sabbath morning, was addressed after the morning service by Capt. R., of the ship A., lately returned from the Brazil. "He spoke of the institution in the strongest praise, with wishes for its success. In the course of conversation, he observed that this Bethel establishment was of more value to the sailors than many on shore were acquainted with. On his late voyage to the coast of South America, he had occasion to reprove several of his men for want of attention to duty, and some little irregularities; learning they had attended the Bethel Meetings and Floating Chapel, he asked them if they were instructed to conduct themselves as they had done by the gentlemen who were the members of the Seamen's Friend Society? They answered, in the most respectful manner, "Sir, we hope that you will make no reference to that good establishment; the kind people at Liverpool have done every thing they can to do us good; we thank them for it; and if we have not benefited so much as we should have done, we shall notwithstanding thank them for thinking of us. Pray Captain do not blame them for our faults; you shall have no occasion to reprove us again." Indeed this was the case, for all was pleasant and well during the remainder of the voyage. He said that he could not help being much gratified at the great esteem in which the seamen held the establishment of Bethel prayer-meetings and a chapel for seamen."

The following similar anecdote is an additional proof of the value of the establishment of a chapel for those connected with the shipping:

A man, well known as a lumper, or one who manages the discharging and loading of vessels, having been noticed to attend constantly the floating chapel, was asked by one of the Bethel friends, what acquaintance he had with the important things he had heard delivered?—When he gave the following account of himself:—"I have, Sir, (he said) until these few months past, lived like a beast; indeed worse, for I did not blaspheme, get drunk, &c. In all these vices I was a willing slave. Being prevailed upon to visit the seamen's chapel one Sabbath, I was struck with the truths that were delivered from the Scriptures: the thought followed me home, and harassed me several days, that if they were true, (and the reader said it was the word of God.) I was condemned already; however I attended again and again, and began to hope, from the promises I heard of God's mercy in Christ Jesus, that if I prayed to God for His grace, He would help me with resolution to break off my wicked habits. I had great reason to bless the name of the Lord, who heard and answered prayer with grace, and by the teachings of his Holy Spirit. I saw exceeding sinful: I found great pleasure in reading the Bible: before this I could sit down to my meals or turn into bed like a brute: now, I pray for God's blessing on my food—on all I do—my uprisings and down sitting; my home is a place of retirement, and the ale house is forsaken: I fear an only—my family is comfortable—my home is clean—my wife cheerfully meets me, and on every opportunity goes with me to the Bethel Prayer meetings." He blessed God that he put in the minds of his people to purchase a ship for preaching, and hoped their reward would be in heaven.

An interesting communication, from Falmouth, Mass., has been received, but not in season to be inserted this week. It will appear in our next.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

"BOSTON SPECTATOR."

The first and second numbers of a handsome weekly paper, with the above title, have issued from the press of Mr. Charles G. Greene. Judging from these numbers, we think it cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to the literature of our city, and a welcome visitor to the man of business or of leisure. It is published every Saturday, on a royal sheet. Price \$2 50 per annum.

The new Library Room at the Capitol.—The room for the permanent accommodation of the Library of Congress, has been completed in a style of great beauty and elegance, which entitle it to particular commendation. It occupies nearly the whole west front of the centre building—is 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and about 35 in height. It is divided into 12 arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the celebrated Octagon Tower at Athens. The principal apartment, as well as the reading rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sofas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c. At each corner of this splendid apartment, is a staircase leading to the galleries above, which are calculated to contain several thousand volumes, and which are so arranged as to enable any one to read or write in them with perfect convenience. The room is admitted, by all who see it, to be, as a whole, the most beautiful apartment in the building. Its decorations are remarkably chaste and elegant, and the architecture of the whole displays a great deal of taste.—Nat. Int.

The value of Steam-Engines to England may be estimated from calculations, which show that the steam-engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses, which is equal to that of 920,000 men; which being in fact managed by 26,000 men only, actually to the power of their population 1,834,000 men.

An agent of the Emperor of Russia has been sent to England to obtain a number of Mr. Perkins's Steam Guns, and to negotiate for a regular supply of them; but the British Government has determined none shall be made for any foreign power. Mr. Perkins, however, being an American, can leave England when he pleases. It seems from their destructive effect, that no nation could need many of them. We fear these Guns will turn Mr. P.'s attention from what is more important, the simplifying of Steam Apparatus for Boats, Machinery and Carriages.

REWARD OF GENIUS.

Mr. Goldsmith was astonished when the bookseller gave him five shillings a couplet for his delightful poem of "The Deserted Village," when each line was fairly worth as many pounds; but an instance of liberality has occurred in Russia which really deserves recording. Alexander Paseliken, a young poet, has recently produced a work which does not contain above six hundred lines, and for which he has received three thousand roubles, nearly one pound sterling per line!

New York Canals.—This State is "the proud mother of that system of internal improvement, which in every part of the Union is developing the wealth and resources of our vast republic." An Albany paper has given a schedule of a part of the articles, floated from the interior to Albany, and their fair value is estimated at the enormous amount of \$2,309,206.

The Albany paper remarks on this result as follows:—"If such be the state of things now, when the Western Canal is not completed, what will be the consequence when the main artery shall have been finished, and at once connect the waters of the Hudson with a western lake navigation of more than two thousand miles in extent, surrounded with a soil prolific in all the riches of nature? The state of New York, with all her giant strength now, is but an infant Hercules, to what she will be in a few revolving years. The day is not far distant when the riches of the Western and North Western will flow to her metropolis, with as much certainty as its waters

now seek the ocean; and the stream will be as one as we might suppose, were the head waters of the Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence, turned into a channel and made to flow in one majestic current. Ought not something to be done by Massachusetts, her canal navigation, to increase the trade of the rapidly-growing metropolis of New England?

True Liberty.—We are informed from a correct source, that the owners of the elegant black buildings in Water-street, after having paid the mechanic with whom they contracted for the erection of them the full amount of his contract, and between three and four thousand dollars for extra work, on one year's day presented him with the sum of one thousand dollars, for his punctuality and faithfulness in his profession. This is the right way to ensure honest workmen and permanent buildings.—Gazette.

The ship of the line building at Philadelphia, is said to be on an improved plan, having her stern made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bow, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 150.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

The brave Ispasars.—A Turk who was present at the capture of Ispasars says, "I was at the explosion of St. Nicholas. Five to six thousand Ottomans surrounded this fortress. Though destitute of artillery, our companions wished to give the assault; nothing abated their courage, not even the cannon shot, poured from the castle, nor the brisk firing of the besieged. Two hours before we terrible catastrophe, an Ispasari with a match in his hand advanced towards us. He was shot down by a thousand balls. A second succeeded to the same fate: a third appeared and perished in the same manner. What was our astonishment to see a fourth, a fifth, and even a sixth. Full line devotion! Some moments after, St. Nicholas blew up. Though one of the most distant, I was violently thrown down, and covered with earth. I got up an hour after, feeling as if I had been raised from the dead. It is generally believed in the Ottoman army, that from three to four thousand Turks perished about this fortress. We afterwards learnt that the spot to which the six Greeks were advancing, was a vast subterranean powder magazine, which had done us much injury by the explosion.

POLICE.

We have frequently recorded instances of the vigilance of the N. Y. Police, but an event lately occurred, which confirms in the strongest manner, the opinion generally entertained of the value of such an institution. A man residing in Pittsburg, and acquainted with only one family in New York, arrived here, bearing a draft of 2500 dollars, which sum was paid to him. He imprudently went into a tavern in a remote street, and drank freely, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found that his bundle of money was taken from him. Ashamed to avow to his friend his misfortune, he left the city; and at Philadelphia he wrote a letter to his friend, informing him of his misfortune, but could give no particulars as to the persons supposed to have robbed him. His friend applied to the police, and a scrutiny was immediately made. Hays, high constable, having reason to suspect that a certain person had committed the robbery, wrote to the authorities in Baltimore, where he had gone, to arrest him, and accordingly the person described was arrested, with money answering the description; how to find the loser—they only knew his residence, and wrote to the post-master at Pittsburg, to advertise for a person who had lost 2500 dollars in New York. The person soon presented himself, and was sent to Baltimore to see the prisoner. Great part of his money was recovered, and the thief brought to this city to be tried.

Here was a robbery committed, and yet without knowing the names of the robber or person robbed, the money was in part recovered.—N. Y. Advocate.

LAW.

It was decided by the Court of Common Pleas, at its last session in this county, that a person licensed as an Inn-holder, and keeping a public house, could not, by virtue of that license, lawfully sell mixed liquors, and allow the same to be drank in a shop disconnected from the house where he was licensed to sell as a retailer only.—Worcester paper.

Police Court.—Recently a truckman was fined one dollar and costs of prosecution, amounting to \$1.41, for not keeping to the right in the street, as the law directs.

A boy was fined two dollars and costs of prosecution for taking a keg of tobacco from the door of a grocery shop. He stated that "he only meant to take up the head and get a quid of tobacco." It appeared, however, in evidence, that the whole keg stuck to the head, and travelled off in company with the quid.—Boston Courier.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have set aside the sentence, delivered sometime since in the Court of Common Pleas, sentencing a common scold to be "shut in a ducking stool." The opinion, which occupied an hour in the delivery, was delivered by Judge Duncan.

Law of the Road.—Every man who travels should know and bear in mind that he is bound to keep on the right side of the middle of the travelled path. The neglect of this rule subjects the offending individual to all the damages which may arise from accidents occasioned by his being on the wrong side of the road. Another provision of the law, and one of which it may be useful at this time to remind the reader, requires every sleigh to be furnished with bells, and imposes a fine upon every one who drives a horse in a sleigh or sled without bells.—Yonnan.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the residence of a master with his slave in the State of Illinois, with the intention of making that state the place of his permanent abode, entitles the slave to his freedom under the ordinance of 1797.

THE MARVELLOUS.

Trask, the wonderful maniac, who lately disposed himself of his irons in such a marvellous manner, was found on Wednesday again free from his shackles—large iron bolts having been broken.

And no man knew which way.

The wretch had the appearance of a fiend in a momentary state of apathy.

Something Novel.—A Mulberry tree, in Darien, (Geo.) is stated, in the Darien paper, to be now yielding ripe fruit. And another gentleman states, that the Hopeton plantation he plucked a ripe damson plum from one of its trees, on the 9th ult.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Greece.—The campaign in Greece may be considered, now that winter is advancing, as nearly closed, and never was there a protracted contest more honorable to a people than to the Greeks. They have recently been successful on shore as well as at sea; and such are the paralyzing effects of their victories on their brutal enemies, that the Turkish Empire may be said to be shaken to its base. The editors of Paris have been very sanguine in their belief that Greece will secure her independence, and that it will be followed by the independence of Egypt.

GREEK NAVAL VICTORY OF OCTOBER 7th.

The following account of an astonishing victory gained by the Greeks over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets between the islands of Mytilene and Scio, on the 7th of October, is from the correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser at Smyrna. The Greeks have now been so long in the habit of victory, that they seem uniformly to rush to the combat without any regard to the difference of force between themselves and their adversaries. The Turks, we think, must now for ever despair of conquering this brave people. The Holy Alliance may prevent them from reaping a full reward of their courage and their sacrifices, but they can never again be put under the Ottoman yoke. The letter is dated Smyrna, October 9th, 1824.—*New York Observer.*

Night before last we heard a tremendous cannonading, which lasted for five hours, and heard two terrible explosions. To-day we learn that the Egyptian and the Constantinian fleets, together consisting of upwards of 150 vessels, attacked the Greek fleet, which contained only 70! And they were all small merchant brigs, excepting three or four Polacca ships. They met between Cape Carabourno and Mytilene. The plan of the Turks was very well devised; but the undaunted bravery of the Greeks entirely disappointed them.

The Constantinian fleet came down from the north of Mytilene, and the Egyptian fleet came round Scio, so that the Greeks were completely surrounded. These brave men, however, firmly maintained their ground as they approached, and, having prepared their fire ships, went to work heart and hand; for no sooner had Admiral Miaulis made the signal of attack, than the fire ships were launched into the very midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew up two frigates and a corvette. But what is more astonishing, the Greek vessels came into regular fire with the Turkish frigates, and two corvettes and two brigs were boarded and taken, and another brig was sunk. They also took the Captain Pacha's tender, Admiral Miaulis, accompanied by a brig, gave chase to a *Scenty Four*, belonging to the Egyptian fleet, and containing his son, being determined to board her with 200 men! The 74 was remarkable for her sailing, and by a great press of canvas, escaped to the island of Mytilene. She was towing a small galley when the chase began, but was obliged to cut her adrift and let her fall into the hands of Miaulis. The whole barbarian fleet was put to rout. It seems almost incredible, that 70 merchant vessels should be able to beat in this way 150 large ships of war, but it is nevertheless true. The Greeks are now conducting in a manner that must procure for them the admiration and good wishes of every man who is capable of noble sentiments. I only hope that an excess of bravery may not lead them into impudence. They have shown the Turks that they can conquer them with a force vastly inferior; but not contented with this, they appear determined not to stop until they have destroyed the whole Turkish fleet. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending their victories is the trivial loss they sustain in all their engagements. They are said in this instance not to have lost more than two or three fire ships. The officers of several European vessels of war which were present, were astonished at the action. Three Greek brigs penetrated into the midst of four frigates and three corvettes, stood fire with them for 15 minutes, and drove them off. The captain of a French brig of war spoke one of them immediately afterwards, and found that they were uninjured.

A letter received from Constantinople says, "The Captain Pacha returned to the Dardanelles, on the 8th of October, bringing with him only one frigate, much damaged, his own flag ship, and another small vessel, out of the powerful armament of nearly two hundred sail, with which, a few months previously, he had undertaken the vain labor of again subjecting Greece to the dominion of his Imperial master. There is no exception in the history of the world of a more perfect destruction having ever befallen the forces of an invader, than that which has attended the present attempt to reduce the late Christian Provinces of the Turkish Empire to their former state of degradation. The fate of the Egyptian fleet of equal magnitude, has been in every respect as disastrous."

The following is the latest intelligence from Greece.—"Mavrocordato has recently summoned the Turkish commandant of Arta. It is said that Omer Virono has been either hemmed in or killed at the defile of the Five Wells. Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Vice Roy of Egypt, and Ismael Gibraltier, Vice-Admiral of the Egyptian fleet, are prisoners; and a letter from a friend of the Pacha of Egypt, addressed to one of the subscribers of the Journal des Debats, contains the following paragraph: "You will do me the greatest favor by writing to your influential friends at Napoli, that these two persons may be treated with respect and consideration. You do not know how much I am attached to the Pacha of Egypt; I wish you therefore to do for his son all the good you can, without delay and without limiting yourself—the ransom of these prisoners will be worth more to the Greeks than a loan. Act, talk, do all you can—do not consider any thing a sacrifice."

The London Globe and Traveller, of Nov. 22d, says:—"It appears by letters, which have this day been received from Vienna, that negotiations are really going on for recognizing the independence of the Greeks, and that the three great powers, England, France and Russia, are perfectly agreed as to the principle upon which it should be proposed, whilst Austria is exerting all her influence to prevent it. It is said in the letters, that this principle is understood in Vienna to be an annual sum to be paid by Greece to Turkey—or a sum at once paid down—to which no opposition is expected on the part of Greece, although it is certain that several of the Turkish Provinces are ready to throw off the yoke. The interposition of the Allied Powers is stated to be dictated by a wish as much to prevent the entire destruction of the Turkish Empire as to give independence to the Greek nation."

SPAIN.
Spain is represented as in a very distracted state. As an evidence of the way of doing business in that unfortunate country, we state the following facts:—A priest was shot at Madrid for having given an Asylum for one night to Thomas Saz, a chief of the Partizans. A man convicted of killing a Frenchman, was condemned to the galleys for eight years.

A sort of Irish evagation of Spain by the French is spoken of as likely to leave 30 or 40,000 men, in possession of the strongest places. Like an evacuation of England, retaining London, Liverpool, &c!

France.—The Paris Journal contains a report of the trial and conviction at Marceilles of a man charged with the horrid crime of murdering a girl of twelve years of age, and eating her flesh and heart. The man confessed the crime, and declared that he was forced to commit it from an irresistible thirst for human blood.

It appeared on the trial, that he had indulged this cannibal appetite in the most barbarous and shocking manner. If the crimes committed in England are so numerous, those committed in France seem to be the most extraordinary.

PARIS, NOV. 24.

The following mysterious occurrence is said to have taken place in the environs at Paris: A person exercising public functions, having been appointed guardian to a young lady, was unfaithful to his trust, and in order to conceal his delinquency, contemplated an union between his son and his ward. The latter constantly refused, on account of a secret attachment to another young man. The guardian was the more mortified at the refusal as the time approached for surrendering his accounts. He came to Paris with his son, leaving in the country his daughter of the same age as his ward; but suddenly returned home, where he arrived very late. A single servant knew of the return of his master. The ward was going to bed, when she heard a noise in the garden under her windows. Upon listening she heard heavy dead blows, which filled her with alarm, and she went to the chamber of her companion, saying that she had come to sleep with her. The latter ridiculed her for cowardice, and in order to prove that there was no danger offered to exchange beds for the night—the offer was accepted—the grave destined for the victim was finished, for it was the digging of this that the ward heard. The assassins entered the chamber where they imagined they should find their prey. They were armed, not with a dagger, but with a mask of softened pitch, which they applied to the face of the sleeping girl, and when assured that she was dead, transported her to the garden and buried her. The agitation of the father and son was extreme on the following morning when they saw the ward, whom they supposed to be murdered, come in to breakfast. The latter being filled with fear ran to seek her friend, and not finding her, went out and informed the magistrates, who ordered the murderers to be apprehended. The affair is now in a course of investigation.

The funeral of the late King of France is said to have cost the nation about 400,000 dollars. This sum would pay the salary of the President of the United States sixteen years. Cheapness, however, is one of the least blessings of a republican government. But when we add to all the miseries incident to a monarchical government, that its exorbitant expenses are wrung from the hard earnings of an oppressed people, we marvel at the mild patience of a nation not only king-ridden, but priest-ridden by a cruel and superstitious hierarchy. When shall the light of revelation banish the darkness, worse than Egyptian, brooding over the nations under the papal dominion!

The Ashantees, the warlike Africans, who had so seriously repulsed the British some time since, had in September last disappeared from Cape Coast Castle; but great mortality had prevailed in the English garrison.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS.

It will be perceived (says the New-York Observer) that General La Fayette has accepted the grant of \$200,000 and the township of land. The grant was made in money and not in stock, as was at first proposed. The statement presented by Mr. Benton relating to the trade between Missouri and Mexico, is a new illustration of the wonderful enterprise of our citizens. The interior of North-America, which a few years since was so imperfectly known that its mountains and rivers could not be drawn upon our maps, will soon be thoroughly explored, and be made to increase our wealth by its rich produce of gold and furs, and by opening an extensive market for our manufactures. The business of principal importance now before the House, is the bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers.

SENATE.

Inland trade between Missouri and Mexico.
Monday, Jan. 3.—Mr. Benton from Missouri presented a statement of facts in relation to the origin and present state of the trade and intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the interior provinces of Mexico, and some observations on its future prospects, which he had obtained from Mr. Augustus Storm, late of New-Hampshire, a gentleman of character and intelligence.

This gentleman, said Mr. B. was one of a caravan of eighty persons, one hundred and fifty-six horses, and twenty-three wagons and carriages, which had made the expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe, (of New-Mexico), in the months of May and June last.—His account was full of interest and novelty. It sounded like romance to hear of caravans of men, horses, and wagons, travelling by their merchandise, the vast plain which lies between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte. The story seemed better adapted to Asia than to North-America; but, romantic as it might seem, the reality had already exceeded the visions of the wildest imagination. The journey to New-Mexico, but lately deemed a chimerical project, had become an affair of ordinary occurrence. Santa Fe, but lately the Ultima Thule of American enterprise, was now considered as a state only in the progress, or rather, a new point of departure to our invincible citizens. Instead of turning back from that point, the caravans broke up there, and the subdivisions branched off in different directions in search of new theatres for their enterprise. Some proceeded down the river to the Paso del Norte; some to the mines of Chihuahua and Durango, the province of New-Biscaya; some to Sonora and Sinaloa, on the Gulf of California; and some, seeking new lines of communication with the Pacific, had undertaken to descend the western slope of our continent through the unexplored regions of the Multnomah and Buena-ventura. The fruit of this enterprise, for the present year, amounted to \$190,000 in gold and silver bullion and coin, and precious furs; a sum considerable, in itself, in the commerce of an infant state, but chiefly deserving a statesman's notice as an earnest of what might be expected from a regulated and protected trade. The principal article given in exchange is that of which we have the greatest abundance, and which has the peculiar advantage of making the circuit of the Union before it departs from the territories of the republic—cotton—which grows in the South, is manufactured in the North, and exported from the West.

Mr. B. said, that the attention of the Senate had already been drawn to this subject, and the committee on Indian affairs stood charged with an inquiry into the expediency of treating with the Indian tribes between Missouri and Mexico, for the right of a safe passage through their countries. The paper presented contained information essential to that committee. It contained precise information upon the route to be pursued and the tribes to be conciliated. It contained, besides, authentic details upon the extent and value of the trade, and suggestions for its protection.—He therefore moved, that the statement of Mr. Storm might be printed for the use of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

La Fayette's acceptance of the \$200,000 grant, &c.
Mr. Smith from the Joint Committee appointed to announce to Gen. La Fayette the passage of the act in his favor, and to request his acceptance of the provision made for him, reported to the Senate the following copy of an address of the committee to the General, and his reply:

GENERAL.—We are a committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive from this act, sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your

long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles that have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence, as well as the request that you will, by an acquiescence with their wishes in this respect, add another to the many and signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people, whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and emulate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are,

Your obedient servants,
Samuel Smith, Robert Y. Hayne, D. Boulogny, Committee of the Senate.
Wm. S. Archer, S. Van Rensselaer, Philip S. Marley, Committee of the House of Representatives.
Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

The following is the General's reply:
The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased Congress to confer on me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States—two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures of the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this beneficence might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolution of both Houses, delivered by you, gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, precludes all other sentiments but those of the lively and profound gratitude of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organ.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, LA FAYETTE.

Dinner to La Fayette.—On the first day of the new year General La Fayette dined agreeably to invitation, with the members of both Houses of Congress, at William's hotel in Washington. Mr. Gaillard, the President of the Senate, and Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided. On the right of Mr. Gaillard, sat the President of the United States, and on his left, General La Fayette, supported by his revolutionary brethren. On the right of Mr. Clay, sat the Secretary of State, on his left the Secretary of War. Among the toasts given on this occasion, were the following:

The day, which exhibits the Patriarch of Liberty surrounded by his brethren in the midst of his children.
The President of the United States: Our respectability abroad, and our prosperity at home, are the best eulogy of his administration.
When this toast was announced, the whole company rose with one accord. Evidently and deeply affected with this sudden and simultaneous tribute of respect, the President rose, and, with much feeling, addressed the company.

Gen. La Fayette, the great Apostle of rational liberty: Unaverted by the frowns of tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of wealth, and unswayed by popular applause; the same in the Castle of Olmutz, as in the active scenes of his labor, and the height of his renown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened in this city on Wednesday last. The Message of His Excellency Governor Estlin, was transmitted to both Houses on Thursday, at 10 o'clock. It is an able state paper, and worthy of the chief Magistrate of this branch of our Republic. It is full of good hints and sound principles—and we have no doubt will be followed up by the Legislature. We trust that the time has come when the branks of party shall cease, and all unite in advancing the true interests of the country. The improvements of the world are so rapid that a Legislature has much to do to keep up with the march of knowledge, and such a body is no longer useful or dignified than it discerns the signs of the times and acts with alacrity in meeting the wants and wishes of the people. It was once thought the greatest virtue in a member of the Legislature to show his prudence by holding fast the purse-strings, and proving his love of economy by that act, but it is to be hoped that the members of that enlightened body have discovered a higher virtue, in spending wisely. Much can be done, and we have no doubt, much will be done, for the interests of the Commonwealth. Numerous institutions, in addition to the many we already have, must arise, and means will be found to support them. Even our boasted system of education may be greatly improved.—Mental culture, like agriculture, has never yet reached the point of perfection, but will, always, with proper efforts, be progressive. For many years past, this Commonwealth have reposed upon what had been done in early days, and have not added any great memorial of legislative wisdom and munificence. The opportunity has arrived, when much may be effected—surely much is expected.—*B. Gazette.*

Petitions are before the Legislature for five banks, and two insurance companies in Boston. There are now in operation in Boston, 13 Banks, besides the branch of the Bank of the United States, the aggregate of whose capital is a little over ten millions of dollars. There are in Boston, twenty-one incorporated Insurance Companies, whose capitals exceed six millions of dollars, sixteen of them having capitals of \$300,000 each, and two of larger sums. In the House on Saturday, the committee to whom was referred, at the last session, the petition, with accompanying papers, of the Trustees of the Amherst Institution, made a report upon the several subjects of inquiry committed to them, the consideration of which was assigned to Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

In the Senate, on Monday, Hon. Messrs. Barnell and Lyman, with such as the House may add, were appointed to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in Congress, to use their endeavors to obtain a survey, under the authority of the U. S. government, of Great Point at Nantucket, and the waters in the vicinity thereof, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a harbor at that place, with leave to report by resolve or otherwise.

MAINE.
The Legislature of Maine met at Portland on Wednesday last. Col. Jones Wheeler, of Camden, was chosen President of the Senate, and John Ruggles, Esq. of Thomaston, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Charles B. Smith, Esq. of Portland, was elected Clerk of the Senate, and James L. Child, of Alma, Clerk of the House. The Message of the Governor we have not received.

NEW-YORK.
On Tuesday, last week, the Legislature of New-York met at Albany, and the same day Governor Clinton transmitted to the two Houses an interesting Message, which occupies ten columns in the Albany papers. The following is the concluding paragraph of the Message:
"We possess a territory of great extent; a soil of inexhaustible fertility; a climate of undoubted salubrity; subterranean wealth almost boundless; incalculable extent of manufacturing power; positions for prosperous commerce unsurpassed upon the globe; vast public property in lands, stocks and canals; a

flourishing treasury; a prospective and certain revenue of millions; a system of laws under which the rights of persons and property are secured, and still susceptible of great improvements—and above all, may we not say without arrogance and without flattery, that our population is religious, moral, industrious, intelligent, enterprising and high-spirited, profoundly conscious of its rights, its duties, and its blessings, with the principles and feelings of freedom engrained into its moral and physical being? Enjoying, as we do, these transcendent blessings, it remains for ourselves to determine whether we are worthy of the career which the Author of all good has opened to us, whether we have wisdom and virtue enough to become what he has given us the means, and indicated as his wish that we should become, a main pillar in the great and glorious fabric of freedom and social happiness, reared by the valor, established by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of our fathers, blessing as we are blessed, and ministering as we have been ministered unto; or whether we are to prove recreant to these elevated and imperative duties, and by wasting our strength and sullowing our character in petty cabals, intrigues and local agitations, commencing in folly and terminating in disgrace, we cast away the rich bounties of heaven, undermine our own prosperity, and retard the establishment of principles associated with the exalted destinies of freedom, and identified with the primary interests of the human race."

MICELLANEOUS.
Value of Coal Lands.—Twelve and a half acres of coal land have been sold at Philadelphia for \$3,330. A few years ago, before the discovery of the coal mine, the same land was offered for eighty-seven and a half dollars.

Emigration to Hayti.—The brig De Witt Clinton sailed from New York Jan. 4, for Port au Prince, with about 130 colored emigrants. They were accompanied by the Rev. Peter Williams, of the African Church in New York, who goes out for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of the emigrants, with a view of encouraging or opposing further emigrations, according to the information he obtains.

Fire.—The dwelling-house of Dr. Enos Weed, of Stamford, Conn. was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 25th of December, with all its contents. The Doctor and his wife were aroused from their slumbers by the crackling of the flames just in season to save their lives.

Missouri.—A state census of Missouri has been taken this year, which gives a population of 56,077, of whom 13,330 are slaves. According to the census of 1820, the population was 66,558, including 10,222 slaves.

Imprisonment for Debt.—One hundred of the most respectable members of the New York bar, impressed with the impolitic cruelty of confining persons to prison for small debts, without some adequate provision for supplying them with the necessities of life; and regretting its legalized and continued existence, have pledged themselves, if called upon, to give their professional services gratuitously, to procure the discharge of such debtors from imprisonment.

Earthquake.—A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Santiago de Chili on the morning of the 24th August. So great was the convulsion of the earth that the houses rocked considerably. At Valparaiso some buildings were thrown down. The town of Copiopo is reported to have been destroyed—only two families saved.

Curiosity.—Among the additions which have recently been made to Peale's Museum, in Baltimore, are four pieces of ancient tapestry, representing passages in scripture, and woven in colors.

African Colony.—The brig Hunter has been chartered by the American Colonization Society for the purpose of taking out free persons of color to join the colony at Liberia. About sixty emigrants will go out in this vessel. She will sail from Norfolk on or about the 20th of January. Persons wishing to send out letters or packets, must forward them, postage and charges paid, to John McPhail, or William McKenney, Norfolk.

Murder.—A correspondent informs us, that Mr. David Morgan was murdered in Peru, N. Y. on the 23d ult. while on his return from the iron works. His horses returning home alone alarmed his family, and search was immediately made. His body was found near the road, shockingly bruised, his skull fractured, and one arm broken. A short time previous, (adds our informant,) Morgan prosecuted four Irishmen for robbing his orchard, and recovered four dollars, at which they were much exasperated, and one of them observed that he (Morgan) had sold his life for four dollars. This circumstance led to their apprehension, and they have been lodged in Plattsburgh gaol.—*Vermont Aurora.*

PORTO-RICO AFFAIR.
The President of the United States has sent a Message to Congress relative to the recent hostile landing at Porto-Rico, by Com. Porter, accompanied by a letter on the same subject from the Secretary of the Navy, together with Com. Porter's report. It appears to be the intention of government to investigate the circumstances attending this affair, with the utmost promptitude, and for that purpose Com. Porter has been recalled home. The events described in his official communication are in the main such as have already been published; but in one important particular they differ. It was reported that the American officer, being ashore without his commission, was mistaken by the local magistrate for a pirate, and was imprisoned; but Com. Porter says that "Lieut. Commandant Platt, being on shore for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods, supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognised as an American officer, by the proper authorities there, imprisoned and shamefully treated."

The government have acted most properly in ordering an inquiry to be made upon this subject; which will be soon in a state of progress—and it is therefore due to Com. Porter to wait for such explanations as may be necessary to justify him for attacking the territory of a nation at peace with the United States.—*Even. Gazette.*

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. I. Bonney, Mr. James M. Delloy, of Miss Susan Manser.—On the 10th Mr. Benjamin R. Huzzey of Nantucket, to Miss Rebecca Smith, of this city.
In Provincetown, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Shilpy W. Wilson, Capt. Francis Fluker, to Miss Tempea Bowly.—Mr. James Small to Miss Betsey Cook.
By the Rev. Nathaniel Stone, Mr. Elisha Cook, to Miss Sally Hilliard.—Capt. John Nickerson, to Miss Elizabeth Rider.
—Capt. Eldridge Nickerson, to Miss Eunice Snow, all of Provincetown.
In Mount Carmel, Illinois, Nov. 25th, by the Rev. S. H. Thompson, the Rev. John Scurre, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Agnes Corrie, of Mount Carmel.
In Lynn, by the Rev. D. Fillmore, Mr. Thomas Cummings, of Salem, to Miss Betsey Ramsdell, of Lynn.
At Bucksport, Me. by Henry Little, Esq. Mr. Jeremiah Williams, to Miss Mary Rich.

DIED.
In this city, Miss Betsey Barrett, aged 35, formerly of Fitchburg, Rachel Tilden, aged 50 years. Miss Elizabeth Weld Andrews, aged 13, only daughter of Eben. T. Andrews, Esq. Matilda Ann Baldwin, aged 3, daughter of Mr. Benjamin D. Baldwin. Mr. Samuel Babcock, printer, aged 42 years. Mrs. Jane Thomas, aged 70. Charles Anthony, eldest child of Mr. C. C. P. Waterman, aged 20 months.

In Manchester, Conn. Mrs. Pamela Hills, for a number of years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Coventry, Conn. Miss Clarissa Babcock, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Tolland, Conn. on the 25th ult. Mr. Sylvanus Baker. In East-Hartford, Conn. on the 27th ult. Mr. William Burnham, 20. He was killed by one of the wheels of his loaded cart passing over his neck, and severing the head from the body.

In New-Vineyard, (Maine), Widow Elizabeth Norton, 57. She was riding in a sleigh with her son-in-law and a granddaughter, years old, when the horse became unruly, and Mrs. N. leaped from the sleigh without any apparent injury, and ran some rods after it; but seeing her grand-daughter thrown out, she fell down in her fright, and was immediately taken up dead.

In Bangor, Me. on the 2d inst. Rev. Haver Loomis. He was well in the morning of that day, being Sabbath-evening to the meeting house in a violent storm, entered the pulpit, sat down, and in a few minutes leaned back his head and died without a struggle. It is supposed, the violent exercise occasioned by his walking to meeting in the storm, produced an over flow of blood in the head, and brought on an apoplexy.

In Dorchester, Eng. Rev. H. J. Richman, and his wife; both killed in bed by a chimney which was blown down. On board schr. Eliza Barker, at F. au Prince, Nathan Lovell, of Barnstable, and Thos. Hudson, supposed to belong to Ware.

In Londonderry, N. H. William McKee, Esq. aged 74, the last brother of the late venerable Joseph McKee, D.D. of Bowdoin College.

In New-Orleans, on the 3d of November, Mr. Peter Manuel aged 64 years—he was from Jersey, in the state of Vermont, which place he left in the month of May last in search of his son, whom he found on the river Brasos, in the province of Texas, in a very impaired state of health, and brought him to this city, where he was waiting the departure of a vessel to New-York, that they might return to their home. The fatigue of his journey, together with an ulcerated leg, so exhausted his vital powers, that he survived but a short time after his arrival in this city.

At sea, in September last, William Butler, aged 24, seaman of ship New Castle, born in Fitchburg.

In Waltham, on the 30th ult. Mr. James Cate. He was some others had been engaged in killing a hog. A rope was, as usual, fastened to the animal's tusks, by which he was dragged to the spot where he was to be dressed. When Mr. Cate had reached the trough, into which boiling water had just been poured, for the purpose of scalding the hog, the rope, of which he had fast hold, suddenly broke, and plunged him into the trough, where he was so deeply scalded, as to cause his death, after a day or two of lingering distress.

On the 17th ultimo, as two lads, a school in Taunton, Mass. were amusing themselves by wrestling, one of them fell suddenly bringing the knee of the other on his breast. It injured him so much that he died the following day.

Warren County, N. J. Mr. William Crevelling, aged 47. While attending the funeral of the deceased, his mother, aged 76, while standing over the body, was struck with the hand of death, and fell a lifeless corpse in the arms of her daughter, having expired without even a groan.

At St. Andrews, two children of Mr. Geo. McLacklan—one a boy six years old died in consequence of drinking some rum—the other a girl, of four, died by getting a pin in her throat.

At East Guilford, Conn. on the morning of the 17th ult. Rev. JOHN ELLIOT, D. D. aged 56, for many years Pastor of the Church and Society in that place. He was a descendant of the celebrated John Elliot, the apostle of the Indians. As a man he was mild and dignified in his manners, kind in his disposition, affectionate and social in his feelings. As a Minister he was sound in his doctrinal views, and able in his exhibition. Deeply versed in company, he happily illustrated to an extensive acquaintance the beauty of the divine precept, that a bishop should be "given to hospitality." As a pastor, few have united more tenderness and prudence, with firmness and fidelity. He was for many years, an active and highly valued member of the Corporation of Yale College, and the interest of that venerable Institution were near his heart. His people who long "rejoiced in his light," appreciated his merits, and by their sympathy with the relatives, manifest their sensibility to the loss they sustain by his death. A sermon from Job. vii. 1, was delivered on the Monday following, to an unusually crowded assembly, by Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, Professor of Divinity in Yale College.—*Con. Observer.*

[COMMUNICATED.]
Died, at Paoli, Indiana, in the 53d year of his age the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, Presiding Elder of the Indiana District. He was a man of deep and solid piety—exemplary in his life and manners—displaying all the graces that adorn the Christian. Meekness, humility, patience and perseverance, were traits in his character, which he invariably exemplified throughout the whole tenor of his life. Profoundly scientific and deeply learned, he was at once the philosopher and the able minister of the New Testament. His loss is severely felt by the church at large. He has left a widow and three children, with a large circle of friends to deplore it. But he rests from his labors; and our loss is his infinite gain.

Melancholy Accident.—On the afternoon of the 20th of November last, Miss Submit Segar, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Segar, of Bethel, Me. aged eighteen years, was, with her sister, carrying a kettle containing several quarts of boiling water, from the fire to the door, when her foot slipping, turned her ankle out, so that she fell, and the whole quantity of water fell upon her. Her left side, leg and arm, were very badly scalded, and likewise her right leg and arm. She lived until the ninth day, but in extreme pain and anguish, both of body and mind. She seemed truly aware respecting her soul. Though she left no evidence that she found pardon, yet to believe she was a real penitent, and hence have hope. It was truly distressing to see her, and hear her lament, that her past privileges had all been neglected, past mercies all abused, and the time to improve them for ever gone by; and now the pain of the body so extreme, as hardly to admit of presence of mind to pray. Yet would she pray for the Lord to spare her one year; then for one minute's ease from pain; and then for the Lord to have mercy on her soul. But the most distressing scene was the last hour. She began to struggle, as if in great pain, and then shrieked very loud for the space of an hour, when she ceased, and in a minute or two died. This was too much for the family, they retired from the sight. The voice of God by this was very loud, "be ye also ready." I pray the Lord to sanctify the same to our good, and to all who may read this melancholy tale.

T. P.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

WEDNESDAY, January 5.—No arrival.—*Cleared,* Ship Ophelia, Bliss Savannah; brigs Margaret, Simmons, Marseilles and a market.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—*Arrived,* ships Herald, Stakeney, N. York; Providence, New Haven, Hersey, Camden, via Vineyard; schr. Regatta, Allen, Philad.; Little Wagon, Charleston, 17d; Willow, Soule, Rappahannock; 7; Polly; Clarissa, Portsmouth; Cordelia, Dover; sloops Hylas, Portsmouth; Lark, Salem; Eagle, Bridport.—*Cleared,* Ships Palladium, Cloutman, New Orleans; Charles, Meacon, Charleston; brigs Richmond, Kempton, St. Thomas and St. Croix; Laurel, Laue, Havana; Francis F. Johnson, Boyd, Edenton; sch. Only Son, Harding, N. York.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—*Arrived,* schr. Rebecca, Sally, Smith, N. York; Eliza Ann, Haskell, Schowick; Superb, McFarland, Belfast. Also sloops Gloucester Packet, Davis, Gloucester; Industry, Archer, Salem; Randolph, Smith, Gloucester; Packet, Grant, Kennebunk. Signal for a brig at sunset.—*Cleared*—brigs Cyprus, Gannam, Gibraltar and a market, by D. Hinkley; Reliance, Studley, St. Michaels, by J. Baker & Son; Oak, Pelham, St. Petersburg, by T. B. Wales & Co; schr. Fish Hawk, Coffin, St. Thomas, by S. Jacobs; Delawar, House, Philad.; Ruby, Limkin, Savannah; Lorenzo, Melcher, Portsmouth; sloops Gen. Brown, Matson, N. York; Betsey, Robbins, Plymouth; Rapid, Myrick, Nantucket.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—*Arrived,* brig Harriot Farrington, Demerara, via, Portland; schr. William, Griffin, Eastport; via, Belfast; Packet, Hopkins, Frankfort; Orator, Heats, Philad. 9; Lovely Hope, Lincoln, do. 14; sloops Manilla, Sturges, N. York, 4; Aurora, Lewis, do. 3; Governor, Knight, Portland; Jones Hale, Staunton, do. Came up ship, New Galen, Hersey from Carmen.—*Cleared,* ship Henry Tuke, Chandler, Savannah; brig Charles, Davis, Sumatra, and a market; schr. Decatur, Woodbury, Kennebunk; Five Brothers, Foss, Norfolk; sloops Venus, Nutter, Portsmouth.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—*Arrived,* brig Trim, Cunningham, Turks Island 25, via, Vineyard; scho. 16th Grand Turk, S. W. 20 miles, herm. brig Columbia, beating into the passage, did not learn where from or for.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—*Arrived,* new brig Robert Patten, Shaw, Wiscasset; schr. Betsey & Jane, Brewster, Edinavista; Portland; Fortmouth.—*Cleared,* brigs Clyde, Soule, Pennamucco; Ann, Campbell, St. Thomas; schr. Mary, Taylor, Charleston; Swan, Plymouth.

The new brig Pearl, of Duxbury, Eph. Atkins, 20 days from Rio for this port, went ashore, back of Nantucket, 4th inst. at 4 P. M. and is high and dry. Cargo loaded. The passengers and crew were taken off, 6 hours afterwards, by the inhabitants. Passengers in the Pearl, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Reaney.

The schr. Wm. King, E. Parsons, of this port, from Havana, and 9 days from Charleston, for Castine, was lost, on the morning of 28th ult. at the Wash Woods, Princess Anne County, Virg. Crew, and principal part of her cargo, coffee and sugar, saved. John Huffer fell from fore-yard, off hatteras, and was killed.

